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#### Tuesday, July 29, 1962.

# PLAYING WAR-AN MEPHHOLVE

The New York Tribune tells the story of New York farmer, who paid a visit to a soldier on stationed at Suffolk, the capital of Nause mond county, in Virginia. There was plenty of forage in sight, but it was the property of rebels and could not be touched. The Gov ernment horses and mules were therefore eating hay brought from the North and coeting at Suffolk not less than forty dollars per ton The thing has one redeeming feature, which the New York farmer does not notice, and that is, that there may have been sundry good profits in furnishing this bay.

We are undoubtedly a rich nation, but it is

now discovered that our wealth is not boundless, that there is such a thing as a limit to the ury of it cannot be indulged in a great while out ruin. Congress discovered it long ago, and directed the war to be carried on, as in as possible, at the expense of the enemy, but it is only a few days ago that the first of our generals (Pope) got a fair glimpse at the truth, and determined to govern himself accordingly. We trust he will not be the last one.

We remember months ago, when the drivellers who have assumed the exclusive know ledge of the art of war were speculating upon the difficulties of an advance from Washingto upon Richmond, the chiefest and most lossperable one to their muddled apprehensions was the assumed fact that the advancing army would be obliged to wagon every pound of its miles. The forage upwards of one hundre iden of finding forage on the way, in a country abounding in it, was altogether beyond their

ADVICE FROM A SUSPICIOUS OCARTER.-The National Intelligencer, which somehow continues to keep alive without the "book job," has been very protuse, of late, in its advice as to r in which this war shall be carried on, and as to the generals who shall command

On the 24th of May, 1861, when our troops entered Virginia, the Intelligencer formally pro tested against the whole war, predicted its in evitable fa luce, and washed its own hands or any participation in it or responsibility for it.

It would seem to have been the dictate of modesty, for the Intelligencer to have kept itself in the back ground as to the manager of a war which it had steadily opposed,

ENANCIPATION IN MARYLAND.—An intelligenwriter in the Baltimore American urges the Maryland slaveholders to accept the President's proposition, and sell out now, while they have a chance. He says that "the process of gradual emancipation is going on by daily stampeder, the facilities for which will increase by a prolongation of the war. Things of that sort once successfully begun increase with as tonishing rapidity, until they assume the form of a mania, like the secession mania and other nanus, now become historical."

He also tells the slaveholders that Marvland in a state of transition between slave and free labor, advancing with rapid strides towards the latter, and no one doubte the final result

the latter, and no one doubts the final result, whatever government may control her future.

"It will make no difference as to this matter whether Maryland is the southern border of a Northern Confederacy, or the northern border of a Southern Confederacy, or the central Atlantic State of the great Union. It will make a vast difference as to her immediate future that, unstead of shirking the issue thrust upon her by the on-rushing tide of events, she should manfully meet that issue, and speak the word that shall insure peace and security to her citizens lorseer."

lorever."

"Riobes take unto themselves wings and fly away. Human chattels are provided with natural means of locomotion, and 'move off.' The institution is learning the tactics of Beauregard, and evacuating the premises. It is a spavined animal, and is terribly worried with the heaves. Here's a man wants to buy stock let's sell out."

THE MANUFACTURE OF GOVERNMENT ARMS.-The ermory in Springfield, Massachusetts, makes 14,000 stands of arms a month. In a 35,000 guns per month. The armories at Providence, Hartford, Trenton, Bridesburgh, Vermont, Dion, and one or two other places, will each be able to furnish the Government with 200 gans per day. In a few making first-rate arms, better that the best Europe can afford, at the rate of 600,000 per aunum. It is universally denovied by those who are competent to form a correct judgment, that there is nothing or the other side of the Atlantic that can compare with the American arm.

THE SHOTS THAT STREET THE AREANSAS. spectators describe the appearance of the shots as they struck to have been ourlous in the ex tieme. Every time a solid shot struck her plating a cloud of blue blaze seemed to rise from the spot, and a streak of brighter fire caused by the friction, marked the entire course of the shot, until it passed over the vessel into Some of the heaviest shot, however, passed entirely through the plating and penetrated the interior of the vessel. As the Arkansas approached Farragut's gunboat, No. 6, she swerved a little from her course to reply to a shot from one of the other boats. At this instant a solid shot from the 11-inch columbiad of the No. 6 struck her on the larboard bow, near the ferward port, passing through and un der her plating, and ripping it off for a con-

HOW THE REDELS REGARD THE EXCHANGE OF PRISONERS.—A leading editorial of the Richmond Enquirer of the 23d, upon the pending exchange of prisoners, says " the basis of the exchange has been the cartel of 1812. This cartel marks an important era in the war. It is the acknowledgment of our quasi nationality. We are by it made belligerents, and the Goveroment of the United States treats with the tiovernment of the Confederate States through

Gen. Cass spoke briefly at a mosting in Detroit a few evenings since, urging the neceslesires. His health is very feeble.

EDITORIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

New York, July 28, 1862. I arrived here yesterday morning by the New London route from Boston in the steamer "City of New York," which, with the steamer "City of Boston," makes that new and deserv-edly popular line. No such perfect boats are to be found on any inland water navigation in the world. They are complete in every apsintment of comfort and luxury. For a quiet and cool night's rest, they are far superior to

the hotels in our noisy cities. During my week's trip to New England, heard different opinions from well-informed persons, as to the practicability of raising the en lately called for, without resorting to the distanteful process of drafting. Those who were the most hopeful on the subject, had doubts whether they could be raised in suffici-

pend upon the course of current events, and upon the degree of change in its policy which the Administration may manifest. I do not speak without consideration and pretty good means of knowing, in saying that the people of New England are thoroughly satisfied that the further prosecution of the war upon the late policy of the Administration is utterly idle. be exactly proportioned to the change of that policy, of which they may be able to see the

They are hopeful of such a change, and wi be still more so, now that they have learned that the President has issued a proclamatio under the sixth section of the confiscation law That is a most important step, and will serve to soften the regret and disappointment at the President's course in not giving notice to the slaves of rebels escaping into our lines, that the law of the land guarantees their freedom. The suspicion was thereby created that that law would be silently and practically nullified by the failure of the Executive to enforce it, just | as another law has been for nearly a year; I mean the act of August 6, 1861, giving freedom to all slaves used for the purposes of the rebel lion. But the proclamation of the President under the sixth section of the confiscation law ms a better look and excites new hopes. It is not impossible that the President may have is sued it earlier than he otherwise would have done, in consequence of perceiving that his action in the other particular was altogether meatisfactory to the loyal portion of the coun

waged in earnest or shall be stopped. The exists of this commercial metropolis, just made to the President, excites no surprise in my mind. As there is no place so much interested in the preservation of the Union, so there is no point where a vigorous prosecution of the war will be so sternly insisted upon as here. I pre-dicted, in an address which I delivered in Washington in December 1869, that, contrary to all the then existing appearances to the contrary t would be the city of New York which wou finally be the most determined upon a war with the rebels, when it came to be seen that the re bellion could not be put down without was It is upon the same view of the case, that I ever doubted that it would be the city of New York which would most unanimously to be seen that without that overthrow, a res would have preferred compromise to fighting at the outset, and after the fighting commence Wall street hoped to see the Union restored "as it was." But Wall street means to have the Union restored at all events, and will sacrific slavery, or anything else, which stands in the

Public attention is being everywhere called to the folly of raising new regiments for the war, while the old ones remain mere skeletons It is really a waste of nearly the whole expen It is a waste of the whole of that expenditur so far as immediate service is concerned.

A SUCCEMPUL FORAGING PARTY.—A few days ago Quartermaster Sergeant Stiles, of the First District regiment, (www to Bank's division.) ac companied by a equad of men, started out or a foraging expedition from Little Washington ceeding about twelve miles into th of the mountains, they were astonished to find in a large enclosed field a herd of very fine short time that establi-hment, with the five horses, some fifty in number. The herd, apprivate shope in operation there, will be able parently, was in charge of an old negro man belonged, replied that they had been left ther some time ago by a person, whose name he did not know, but supposed that he was an agent of the "seceshers," as he disappeare about the time an army made their appearan in the neighborhood. Many of the horses wer colts, which had not been broken. The "boys," who had their train filled with forage and being late in the afternoon when the discovery was made, could not bring the horses alor that day, but returned the next day, and cofacated the whole heard, which, after a gree deal of trouble, (most of the animals being very wild and ungovernable,) they succeed in bringing them into camp.

PAY FOR INVALID SOLDIERS AND OTHERS. Letters of inquiry relating to the pay soldiers in hospitals or on furloughs, should be addressed to the Paymaster General; relating to back pay and \$100 bounty of deceased soldiers, to the Second Auditor; relating to pay of deceased teamsters or other employees of the Quartermaster's Department, and for pay for borses killed or lest in the service, to the Third Auditor; relationg to the pay and bounty of persons in the marine or naval service, to Fourth Auditor; about soldiers in the army, to the Ac intant General

EXAMINATION OF ARMY SURGEONS. - An Arm fedical Board, composed of Surgeons Brinton Clymer, and Assistant Surgeon Webster, U.S.A. for the examination of brigade surgeous, and staff and volunteer surgeons, and assistant surgeons, and contract physicians, is to be held in this city. The examination is a thorough practical one, both with regard in surgical operations and bed side experience. It is cal culated to test the real knowledge of the can

VERY FRIGHTFUL.-The Richmond papers blish a report that the negroes on Roanoke Island have "risen and killed the Yankees."

Gen. Halleck and staff have returned

The Encouragement of Enlistments. The following is a copy of the letter from the secretary of War to the Joint Committee of York Common Council on National Affairs:

Affairs:

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Saturday, July, 26, 1862.

Gentliemen: Your views respecting the recruiting service, and the proper measures to
encourage it, have been attentively considered
by the President, and the following regulations
entablished by the Department are expected to
attain the object you desire:

First. The Adjutant General will detail an
officer at each rendeavous, for mustering in recruits, who will pay to each recruit his proper
share of bounty, and also pay the recruiting
fee at the time be is mustered into the service
of the United States.

Second: It being of paramount importance
to fill up the old regiments speedily, a fee to
recruits to the old regiments double that for
the new regiments will be paid, to wit: \$4 for
each recruit.

Third: The recruits will be clothed armed.

the new regimens will be clothed, armed, each recruit.

Third: The recruits will be clothed, armed, and equipped without delay, and placed in a camp of instruction.

Any other practical suggestions you may be pleased to offer will always be respectfully considered by the Department.

Yours truly, EDWIN M. SPARTON, Secretary of War.

The Mar, of last evening, says that the following order has been issued by the bend of one of the public offices:

Washington, July 24, 1862.

I regret to be informed that clerks in this office are frequently incommoded by the indiscret conversation of their fellows, and that the prosecution of their fulues is interfered with by the pertinacity wherewith debatable opinions are dogmatically enunciated during business bours.

it is painful to realize that men enjoying the emoluments and ease of civil offices, far removed from danger, indulge the unmanly practice of criticising the courage and discretion of officers in the army who are devoting their energies and sacrificing health and life to the cause of the country.

With no desire to restrain the independent expression of private quickon and proper occurrences.

With no desire to restrain the independent expression of private opinion on all proper octasions. I am conscious of the unfavorable effect upon the prosecution of business which results from gratuitons declarations unlavorable to those cordial relations which should be cherished among fellow clerks, while I deem open censures upon men in civil or military offices as indications of a waut of respect for the President of the United States, who is presumed to be discress and patriotic, and sensible of his responsibilities. During business hours, the clerks of this office are expected to pursue that plain path of duty which cannot be mistaken, and to avoid discussions of doubtful propriety and pernicious tendency.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, Washington, July 25, 1862.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, July 25, 1862.
General Orders, No. 88.

1. The recruiting detail for each volunteer regiment in the field will hereaster consist of two commissioned officers from the regiment and one non commissioned officer or private from each company. Paragraph III of "General Orders." No. 105, of 1861, is amended recordingly. Regimental commanders will at once select the additional men herein authorized: and the order for detail will, as before, be given by the Commanders of Departments or Corps d'Armee.

2. One commissioned officer of the detail will remain constantly at the general rescriting depot to receive the recruits when sent from the rendervous, and to exercise care and control over them set them.

lepot to receive the recruits when sent from the rendezvous, and to exercise care and control over them after their arrival until they are ordered to their regiments.

3. Recruits for regiments now in the field will be permitted to select any company of the regiment they may prefer. Should the company thus selected be full when they join it, they will be allowed to select another.

4. All men who desire, slugly or by squads, to join any purticular regiment or company in the field was barely authorized to recent

4. All men who desire, singly or by squads, to join any purticular regiment or company in the field, are hereby authorized to present themselves to any recruiting officer, when they will be earolled and forwarded at once to the general depot for the State or district, there to be duly mustered, and to receive the bounty allowed by law. In such cases enlistment papers and descriptive lists will be forwarded as directed in "General Orders" No. 105, of 1861, from this office. By order of the Secretary of War: L. Thomas, Adjutant Gene

Hon. Rugs. Williams died at his resid t Augusta, Maine, on Friday last, in the 80th year of his age. He was a lawyer by profession, and for many years exerted a wide it luence in Maine, which was his native State. For several years he was a member of the Legislature, and was U. S. Senator from 1837 o 1843. He received from Bowdoin College the degree of LL. D.

THE MARTIAL SPIRIT is thoroughly arous in Boston. A few days ago a large number of "volunteers" paraded the principal streets, ac companied by a drum corps, and carrying a bunner with the inscription : "The Kattle it must be crushed. Arm and fight."

FREAK OF A CANNON BALL ... In the ngagement with the robel mon-ter Arkansas a shot, a 128-pounder, struck the Benton in he port quarter, went through the Commodore' cook room, and, penetrating to Capt Phelps room. Indged on the pillow of his cot.

Indiana.—The Democracy of the seventh district of Indiana have nominated the Hor D. W. Voorbees for Congress.

Brigadier General Benjamin F. Boborts has been assigned to duty at General Pope's headquarters as chief of cavalry.

THE FLORENCE NIGHTINGALES OF THE WAR A correspondent in McClellan's army thus speaks of the noble women who are devoting maelves silently and uncetentationaly to the good work of relieving the wants of the sick and wounded soldiers, wherever nurses and

hospital stores are scarce: "Mrs. Senator Harian and Mrs. Major Wood are here, from Washington, with a large amount of hospital stores. They propose to remain and give them out by personal distribution to those most needing them. Those who have no fears that every crumb will not reach and alieviate suffering.

entrusted stores to these ladies need have no fears that every crumb will not reach and alleviate suffering.

"Individual exertion on this wide field for good works, needs to be tempered with a large proportion of practical sense or it becomes a worse than senseless thing. Mrs. Harlan had a mother's experience at Shich, and has a degree of administrating and executive aptitude that would shame many a Cabinet minister—this, directing a large-hearted woman's benevolence, peculiarly fits her for the work her hand has found to do.

"Mrs. Fales, of lowa, wife of Mr. J. T. Pales, of the Patent Office, has been with the army ever since it has reached this place, lending her own hands to the work of the hespitals, and personally distributing large stores consigned to her by parties at the North.

"The field of these ladies is among the regimental hospitals in the front camps. The post hospital at the Landing does net so much as require their assistance since it first receives official attention.

There is a spouting well in Salineville, Ohio up which the gas rushes in large volumes and with great violence. A romantic couple, a few nights since, invited their friends and a clerge the gas rushes in large volumes and t violence. A romantic couple, a few ce, invited their friends and a clergyan to the vicinity of the well, set fire to spouting jet of gas, and by the light of the tail pillar of roaring flame, were united in mar-riage.

# BY TELEGRAPH. FROM NEW ORLEANS. THE CITY HEALTHY. THE RAM SENSATION. Beauregard Reported Very Sick.

New Yone, July 28.—The steamer Marion from New Orleans, with dates to the 20th list, scrived at this port at three o'clock this after

strived at this port is ture o clock that noon.

She brings report that the health of the city of New Orionas is in a good condition. Two thousand men were angaged in the work of cleaning the streets when the Marion left.

The exploits of the rebel ram Arkansas had caused some excitement in New Orieans, but the feeling was soon quieted down.

It is reported by Mobile papers that General Beauregard is now lying very sick.

The New Orleans papers received contain no news whatever of any moment.

Important from the West. TRAITOROUS CONSPIRACY DETECTED IN OHIO.

ARREST OF HON. C. L. VALLANDIGHAM ON CHARGE OF BEING IMPLICATED. DRAFTING TO BE ENTERED UPON IN OHIO IN AUGUST.

New York, July 28.—The Tribune has a special dispatch from Columbus, Ohio, stating that Rev. Dr. Brooks, of St. Louis, and Rev. D. Hoyt, of Louisville, were arrested on Friday night, at the house of a notorious rebet, Judge Clark, of

Ohio.

It is reported that important papers were found on them, implicating Hon. C. L. Vallandigham, who will be taken with them to Ginnnati.
The Governor has issued orders to assessor

to have an enrollment of all able-bodied men ready by the 18th of August. If there shall not be volunteers enough by that time, draft-ing will commence.

#### Latest from Nashville. Rebel Attack on Tenth Ohio Regiment. Memphis and Charleston Railroad Damaged.

Nashville, July 27.—The Tenth Ohio regiment, which has been guarding the Memphis and Charleston railroad between Decatur and Cumberland, were attacked by a large force of guerillas under Stains and Warn.

Thirty or forty of the regiment are said to have been killed.

The road was said to have been damaged considerably, but not so much as to cut off communication.

A large rebel force is reported to be near

Tuscumbia.

Col. Forrest is reported to be at Carthage, with the object, it is supposed, of making a descent on the Louisville railroad.

# From Fortress Monroe.

Fourness Mosnos, July 27.—The steamer State of Maine arrived at Fortress Monroe this morning at seven o'clock from City Point, with three hundred and filty released prisoners from Richmond. They were brought down to City Point in baggae cars, in charge of Dr. Callen, medical director of Longstreet's division, and received by Col. Sweitzer, of Gen. McCleilan's staff. Every courtesy was shown these prisoners.

staff. Every courtesy was shown these prisoners, and our sick and wounded whilst in prison were kindly treated.

Dr. Burritt, the surgeou in charge of the State of Maine, says the released prisoners were visited at Harrison, a Landing by General McClellan and one of his staff officers, and the medical director of the army of the Potomac, Dr. Setteman, who examined the condition of the vessel.

medical director of the army of the rotomac, Dr. Setteman, who examined the condition of the vessel.

The prinoners were brought down in freight cars, for which the rebel officers apologized, saying that all their cars were occupied in sending troops to General Jackson. In reply to a question where Jackson was it was replied that nobody knew where Jackson was, but that they knew enough of him to reinforce him.

pieu tana nobody knew where Jackson was, but that they knew enough of him to reinforce him.

The rebeis are building three iron clad gunboats at Richmond—one, the "New Merrimac." is nearly completed, and ready for the guns to be put on board—another, called the "Lady Davis," is now being iron-clad, and the third one is on the stocks, not so far advanced.

A rebel soldier said their camps were about three and a half miles back from the James river—that they kept back out of the way of the shells of the gunboats, for they did not like our gunboats.

General McClellan was glad to see the returned soldiers and conversed freely with them. One of them remarked that he hoped to get well and help to take Richmond, to which the General replied: "You will have to make haste, then."

It is reported that the rebeis have succeeded in driving off a large number of cattle belonging to the army.

There has been, and wtill is, a considerable

ing to the army.

There has been, and still is, a considerable number of rebel troops along the James river, between City Point and Richmond, and also at between City Point and Richmond, and also at the constant of the state o City Point and Richmond, and allower Petersburg, but those at Petersburg Petersburg, but those at Petersburg ing troops from Petersburg toward Richmond.

cificen rebel prisoners were brought to
Fortress Monroe, this (Sunday) afternoon, from
Suffolk, having been captured near that place

### Great Shipments of Cotton from India.

CAPE RACE, July 27.—The steamer Edin-burgh, from Liverpool on the evening of the 17th, passed this point at 7 p. m. on Saturday evening. She met the Glasgow stearing up the channel on the morning of the 18th, and the Arabia off Queenstown on the night of the 15th.

In the absence of further news from Ameria, the English papers have little to say on the

ca, the English papers have utile to say on the war question.

There is no commercial intelligence.

The Times publishes a letter from its secession correspondent at Liverpool, Mr. Spence, eulogistic of the energy and power of the Confederates. He points out the difficulty against which the Confederates are contending in organizing and maintaining their armies.

The Times says it is reported by a private telegram from India that 115,000 bales of cotton have been shipped from Bombay in one week. This is believed to have been under the news of a rise of only 1d, in prices in Livthe news of a rise of only id in prices in Liv-erpool, and it is consequently inferred that when the news of the recent great advance is eceived, much larger shipments orward than have been expected.

The Case of Capt. Harrison. New Yorks, July 28.—The papers of this morning publish a card from Capt. Harrison, who was posted by Gen. Pope, on Saturdy, expressing his surprise and mortification at the order of Gen. Pope, and stating that his resignation had been accepted by his colonel two days before he leit his command. He resigned in consequence of an injury received in the service and by the advice of his fellow-officers and sugrecus. flicers and surge

The New York Stock Market. New York, July 28—24 p. m. Market with-out material changes in prices. Transactions extremely light, and the market dull. Long bonds, 994a94; notes, 1024a1024; old de-mand notes, 1064a107; gold. 1172a1174; share list merely nominal; bonds firm.

have nominated John L. Dawson for Congress.

HISTORICAL SERTOR OF SLAVERY,-We con inue our extracts from the forthcoming excel-lent report on the Eighth Genne by Superin-tendent Kennedy. The following comprehen-nive historical stetch of the progress of slavery in this country will be found worthy of atten-tive persons. A new feature in clavery has aprung up during the last ten years. Indian lavery, an account of which will be foun

For more than three and a half centuries blavery has existed in the West Indies. Indiess from the American coast were conveyed to St. Domingo and Cuba in large numbers. The pies for the capture and employment of the aboriginees was their conversion to Christianity, which but few lived long to enjoy, and, under the effects of labor and the climate, they died with a rapidity too shocking to contemplate.

the latt of March of that year free at the age of twenty-six. Pennsylvania, in 1780, by law, prohibited the introduction of slaves, and declared free all children of slaves mothers here thereafter. Virginia prohibited the introduction of slaves from abroad in 1783; Maryland in 1783. New Hampshire abolished slavery is 1792; Pew York in 1799; New Jersey in 1830 Such has been the progress and decline of African slavery in our country, where its severities have been thumanity compared with other countries, and where, asthough among the institution, the traffic in this to cling to the institution, the traffic in this locase of persons was first seriously, as it has been persistently, opposed. It may not be out of place to state that the American States, which, in the past century, abolished slavery, permitted the free colored population to enjoy every right consistent with their condition as class, and sllowed bond and free to remain, during their natural lives, in the State or conventer that lives.

In bondage continued to be slaves, while their dexcendents were generally to become free at such period as they were qualified to maintain their own existence by labor.

An examination of the relative number at different successive periods, until slavery becomes extinct, must lead to donolusions that no material deportation of slaves occurred shortly before or after the passage of emancipation acts—a fact which cannot be controverted; and while it must be conceded that the northern people proseduted the slave trade at an early period with energy and thrift, they are entitled to the award of sincerity and honesty in giving the earliest examples of the abolition of the institution of slavery within their own borders.

A new element has been developed by the present census, viz: that of the statistics negro slavery among the Indian tribes west Arkansas, comprising the Chectaw, Chercke Creek, and Chickasaw nations; also the number of white and free colered population so tered through these tribes; all of which, with an estimate from the most reliable sources, the whole number of aborigines, will be four appended to the population tables. By reference to thus table, it will appear that the Choctawa held 2,297 negro slaves, distribute among 385 owners; the Cherckees 2,564, held by 384 owners; the Creeks 1,551, owned by 384 owners; the Creeks 1,551, owned by 384 owners; the Creeks 1,551, owned by 384 owners; the Greeks 1,551, owned by 384 owners; the Greeks 1,951, owners; the Gree by 384 owners; the Creeks 1.631, owned by 267 Indians; and the Chickasaws 917 to 118 owners. As, under all the circumstances of slavery everywhere, the servile race is very unequally distributed, so will appear to be the case with the Indian tribes. While one Chocaw is owner of 217 slaves, and ten of the largest proprietors own 638, averaging nearly 64, the slaves average about six to each owner of slaves in that tribe, while the Indiana num-

is a layer average about six to each owner of slaves in that tribs, while the Indians number about as eight to one slave.

Among the Cherokees, the largest proprietor holds of slaves; the ten largest own 351, averaging a little over 15, and the number to each holder averages a little more than a half percent, more than with the Choctaws, while the population of Indians in the tribe to slaves as about nine to one. Among the Creeks, two hold 75 slaves; can then own 433, while the ratio of slaves to the whole number of Indians varies but little from that with the Checkees. The largest proprietor among the Chickasaws holds of slaves; ten own 275, or an average of 275, while the average is nearly eight to each owner in the tribe, and one to each 55 Indians in the tribe. It thus appears that, in those tribes, there are nearly eight indians to each negro slave, and that the slaves form about 12 per cent. of the population, omitting the whites and free colored, the small tribe of Seminoles, although like the tribes above mentioned, transplanted from slaveholding States, holds no slaves, but intermarry with the colored population. These tribes, while they present an advanced state of civilization, and some of them have attained to a condition of comfort, wealth, and refinement, form but a small pertion of the Indian tribes within the territory of the United States, and are alluded to an account of their relation to a civil condition recognized by a portion of the States, and which exercises a significant influence with the country at large.

MRS. CHARLES J. FAULENER. - A correspond ent of the Philadelphia Inquirer, writing from Martinsburg, Va., thus speaks of this lady, who resides within a mile of that place:

resides within a mile of that place:

Mrs. Charles J. Faulkner is the willest and most experienced diploma! in the Valley of Virginia. She is more dangerous than Belle Boyd, because she is more adroit, and has larger social influence, and greater means of accomplishing her purposes. She is even now almost nightly inviting coteries of our young officers to her house. She and her two daughters lavish their most courtly blandishments upon them, and, ere they know it, ere they have perceived their purpose, all the intelligence they desire is extrasted. As a matter of course, our plans, our movements, the number of our troops, and the direction of their march, or the number in garrison, are duly transmitted to Richmond by the by-way post routes which the rebels have all through this Valley.

Who make the best soldiers. Dry goods Vincinia.—The Democrate of the Fayette,
Westmoreland, and Indians district, Virginia,

Mestmoreland, and Indians district, Virginia,

May nominated loss I. Dawson for Courses,

have nominated loss I. Dawson for Courses,

Bronume of Jenevanne.—Would it not be well, Mr. Editor of the Bushidon, to urge the importance of exacting the cent of allegiance from all climens; and especially of ministers in this District. The Legislature of Kentucky has peaced a line making it binding on all ministers and geleets in take the prescribed calls hefore they can exercise the right of marriage, and for neglecting or refusing, subjecting them to a penalty of not under \$50 and not exceeding \$500. We should not be backward in a move of this sort. All Government officials take the cash, and all professional men. Lawyers and ministers, if not laymon, ought at this juncture to be prescribed for or against. Let not Kentuaky be ahead of us, or Alexandria, where recently the cash was exacted from storekeepers, which resulted in the closing up of many disloyal merchant's stores. Let the good work begin now at Jerusalem.

The wax collection of the late Madame Tu

PIC-BOIC.

FOR THE BENFIT OF

ST. MATTHEW'S SCHOOLS,
AT ANALOSTAN ISLAND,
MONDAY, August 6.

Boats will convey visitors to the island free of
charge, from Western Wharf, Washington, and foot
of High street, Georgetown, during the day, commenoing at 5 o'clock a.

Boats will convey visitors to the island free of charge, from Westers Wherf, Washington, and foot of High street, Georgetown, during the day, commencing at 5 o'clock a.m.

Tickets to the grounds to cents; shildren half price. Music and refreshment in abusiance.

The object of this ple nis being to raise funds to add in placing the schools of this Farish on a permanent of the following committee of the farish of the far

NAVY DEPARTMENT.

The NAVY DEPARTMENT will until the 4th of August next, receive propositions will until the 4th of August next, receive propositions will until the 4th of August next, receive propositions from the crecise of \$1EAM\$ of Lincols, will next to the properlies of the 1th of the control of the control of the properlies of the properlies of the next next the 1th of the control of the properlies to be the next next the diameter of the propeller to be ten lest, and the redder-post, aboe, and rudder to be of copper and composition. In all other respects to conform to the printed control of the propeller to the set of the propositions will at the same time be received for any other kind of Engines, of equal power, with surface condenses, under the same terms and conditions, the boilers, server, rudder-poet, shoe, and rudder being as above described.

The propositions must state the time, total cost, and the navy yard to which it as intended to apply. In the event of other Engines than those built for the gunboats being preferred, the parties will furnate a complete specification, and there will be included the same number of duplicate pieces, tools, instruments, stores, &c., enumerated in the printed specifications above referred to.

WASHINGTON AQUEDUCT.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
PROPOSALS will be received at this Department
until 12 O'clock, on Wednesday, the 27th day of Ar
guet, for completing the Distributing Reservoir,
ine Washington Aquestor. Plans and specification
may be seen after the 19th of August.
1 Troposals to be realed, endorsed. Proposals for
Esservoir, and directed to the Lion. Calab. 2
Smith, Secretary of the Interior Washington.
WATT J. BRITTI,
jy 29.—StawtAug25.

NOTICES.—I wish the public to know that the man James A. Wise, Policeman at the Capital convicted the other day, before the Criminal Court, for assault and battery and resisting an officer in the discharge of his duty, and sentenced by the court is four months: imprisonment in the common jail, and produce the common jail, and produce

NOTION.

PROPOSALS from Dealers and Millers are invited till the 12th day of August, 1802, for furnishing FLOUR to the Sabsistence Department, of the same kind which has been received by the United States Government, and known as No. I Extra. Samples of this Flour can be seen at the Capitol Bakery. In this city.

It is desired to make a contract for 90,000 barrels; should, however, any person desire to furnish a less quantity he will state the precise number of barrels is his bid.

The contractor will be required to furnish at the rate of about 500 barrels daily, until the contract is filled.

rate of about 500 barrels daily, unin the observer filled. No Flour will be received which does not come up to the standard at the Government inspection, made

int reserves the right to reject any bid No bids will be received from contractors who have previously failed to comply with their con-

ders must be present in person to respond t aeir bids.
The oath of allegiance must accompany each bid.
Firms making bids should state the names of all rims manage of the parties interested of parties interested in Treasury notes, and the factored for COL. A. BEOK WITH. A. d. Obe directed to COL. A. BEOK WITH. A. C., " and dorsed "Proposals for Flour." Jy 25

# TO AOUIA CREEK PINEY POINT.

The Potomas Steamboat Company W II.L dispatch a beat from the foot of Serenth street, Washington, every morning, Gundays excepted,) at six o'clock, for Acquia Creek, stepping at Marbury's Lauding. Returning, will leave Ac-quia Creek every day, (Sundays excepted.) at 3

o'atock p. m. n. ction, a freight boat will run every day In connection, a retight boat will run every day.
For freight and passage, apply on board the boats.
On Saturdays, the boat leaving at six o'clook in
the moralog will extend her trip to Piney Point
and principal intermediate landings. Returning
leave Piney Point at eight o'clook on Sunday

evening.

Pare to Acquia Creek, \$2. Round trip, \$3 Fare to Piney Point, \$2. For freight, or passage, upply to freight agents or the wharves. • Washington, dune 14, 1862.

ARROBIPT PRESERVING PROPERTY. The most Effectual in the World! M. T. PARKER'S

Painting Establishment. Louisiana Av., bet. 6th & 7th Sta Where every variety of BIGN AND OHNAMENTAL PAINTING

To prevent mistakes, he will state that his preservative" refers exclusively to the variou partments of his trade, in which he challenges petition, either in quality of work or reasonable of price.

Of Price. jp 15.—3m

CHRCLE: INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LANo. 61 M street, mear the Circle.

Terms per Quarter of Tea Weeks, \$12.—8 resolt and
Spanish, Italian status and the status of the languages taught in the same school.

Dr. A. ZAPPONE will give three lectures each week on Literature and Selence, and otherwise assist whenever he can spare time from his medical profession. Mus. A. ZAPPONE, Principal

J. G. & D. W. HATES, Practical Clock and Watch Repairers and No. 431 Extreet, one door below Seventh street

All styles of CLOCKS repaired at residence by leaving address and warranted to give antistation for one year. All styles of CLOCKS for sale at the lowest cash prices. All orders attended to with premptases and dispatch.

for one year, lower cash prices. All unwership promptness and dispatch.

Dullion Barks.—This Bank is now doing Dullions at the corner of Pennsylvania avenus and Four and a-half streets, dealing in exchange, drafts, apecle, so, is also, redeems their small bills in specie, at current rates, or Treasury notes, if the property of the p

OFFICIAL.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, Jan. 25, 1862.
The Secretary of State will hereafter receive
numbers of Congress on business on Saturday,
numerous with Saturday, the first of next

WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

er LIBRARY OF CONGRESS, July 43, 1864.—The Library of Congress will be closed from July Biet to September 1st. JOHN G. STEPHENSON, 17 24

Ar Baschalor's Rair Dyne-The Best in the World - William A. Babbelor's orlobrated Hair Dyne produces a solor net to 'be destinguished free nature, unreased not to higher the Hair in the least; remedies the ill effects of bad dyes, and invigorates the Hair for life. GREY EED, or RUST HAIR, instantly turns a spheside Black or Brown, leaving the hair soft and beautiful. Sold by all Druggists, ac.

33. The Genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOB, on the few sides of such loss.

Factory, No. 81 Barriay street, (Late 203 Broadway and 16 Bond.) Hew York

way and 10 Hone, How a tra
ET Lyon's Magnetic Insect Powder,
Tested for 19 years and grows in favor. It kills and
exferminates Rosches: Bed Bugs, Ante, Piese,
Moths in Clothe, Figs and Furniture, Garden Inmotes, Ac. All genulae bears the signature of F.
1900, and is not primous in sprease or domestic animals
Beware or counterfeits and finitations.
Lyon's Powder kills all insects in a trice,
Lyon's Powder kills all insects in a trice,
Lyon's Powder kills all insects in a trice,
and everywhere.

5. H. R.R.N.R.S.
up 30.—Tissum 307 Broadway, New York.

App Riportial Motion—On and after Tuceday, April 1, 1862, the trains on the Saltimore and Ohio Ballroad will commence running daily, (Sondays excepted.) saving the Station at 2, 40 a. m., and commenting at Washington, Junction with Mail Train for all parts of the West set Wheeling of Parkerphurg. Through tidebra sold and beggage checked.

M. of Transportation B. & D. R. R.

ap 1-dif [Star & Globe] ap 1—dil lorse to the Mepublican, in approximate the seventh ward (lehand who fall to receive their paper regularly will obliga the agent, O. E. Delphey, by leaving notice at Mr. Shepherds bookston, corner Seventh and D strest, Shepherds bookston, corner Seventh and D strest, and all delinquences will be promptly attended than all delinquences will be promptly attended than

jy 2

Wostom's Progress of Binvery.—Copies
of this work are for asle at the office of the Notional
Notices. Famplies edition, 25 cepts. Bound
edition, 75 cents.

HELMHOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU,
THE GREAT DIURETIC
HELMHOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU,
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And a positive and Specific remedy for Diseases of the
Hidder, Kidney, Gravel, Dropey,
Organic Wenkasse,
And all Diseases of the Urisary Organic
See advertisement in another column
and send for the medicine at once.

Bessure of counterfelts.

Je 9-3m.

#### WANTS.

WET NURSE WANTED IMMEDIATE-Beveath street, up stairs. After at 512 H street, oorner of Seventh. 1y 29-11 WANTED TO REST BY THE MONTH-VV Two adjoining rooms—one of which must room on the street—not higher than the second story—situated within three blocks east of the Treasury Building—with use of & holinded. Address, (stating terms) S. B. H. Box 822, P. O.

Jy 29—TATSAM\*

WANTED—LABORERS FOR THE COMmissary Department at Harrison's Landing
Quarters provided and good medical attendance.
Apply, for one week, to Mr. Bucklin or Mr. Voe-,
at the Depot Cemmissary, foot of G street.
A. BECKWITH,
jy 25-1w
Major C. S.

WASTED.—By a Ledy, a situation a teacher of music (and the usual branches of education if desired) in a family or eshoot. The best of references given and required. Please address immediately, staling particulars. Bov. CHAS. SPEAR, No. 465, Washington street, Boston, Mass. Jy 21—41

WANTED—At the New York Employment
Agency Office, No. 511 Ninth street, near Pa
avenue, TWENTY-FIVE (28) WHITE and COLORED GIELS, with good references, as Cook,
Chambermaids, Laundresses, Waitresses, Nurses,
and Seamiersees. Also young Colored Men to wait
on tables in Private Families or Hotels. Also wanton tables in Private Families or Hotels. Also wanton tables in mendately, with or without FurniturEmployers in want of good help, will find it to their
advantage to call.

N. H. MILLER.

MEMORANDUM BOOK LOWT.—On Natural Under night last, the subscriber lost on Seventh street, between D and M streets, a pooket MEMO RANDUM BOOK, containing his naturalization papers, accounts, due bills, and other papers of value only to himself A liberal reward will be given to the finder if returned at McKelden's Bakery, No 406, Seventh street, Washington, D. C. Le 60—218

Jy 29-21\* P. COME AND HOARD,—Two large airy rooms, Re second floor and board, at 500 E street, between Second and Third, with a Northern family, ly 28—312 POR MERT.—TWO PARLORS, having no connection with the other part of the house laquire at \$50 New Jersey avenue, south of the Capitol. A pleasant situation for the summer.

A FURMISHED HOUSE TO LET.—The com-A fortable and neatly furnished House, No. 3s Missouri avenue, is now for rest. For terms, apply of the premises.

# DIARREGAREMEDY. MAGUIRE'S COMPOUND EXTRACT OF BENNE PLANT

ESTED FOR FIFTERN YEARS WITH IMMENSE SUCCESS IN THE WEST AND SOUTH. EXTENSIVELY USED IN THE WESTERN ARMIES

THE ONLY RELIABLE CURATIVE FOR ALL RELAXED CONDITIONS OF THE BOWELS, WATER AND DIET.

BUITED TO ALL AGES Prepared and sold by J. & C. MAGUIRE, Druggist, St. Louis, Miscouri Bold in Washington City by CHARLES STOTT, Druggist, CHARLES STOTT, Druggist, and Pennsylvania avenue

No. 315, Pennsylvania avenue, nearly opposite National Hotel MARSHALL & PAGE, No. 502, Seventh street west FOR AQUIA CREEK

On and after Moiday, July Slat, the steamer KEY PORT will leave her wharf, foot of Sevanth atreet, at 8 o'clock a m., for Aquia Greek, stopping at Alexanoris, and all intermediate landings. Returning, will leave Aquia Greek at 8 p. m., riving at Washington at 1½ p. m. For freight or passage, apply on board, or on the wharf of www. R. SNOW, Agent.

N.B. B. COUNT, Agent.

N. Wishing to charter the KEYPORT for Mooning the Keoursions, will apply on board, or of the Agent, at the foot of Seventh atreet, between the hours of 9 s. m., and 6 n. m. We are propared to accommodate parties to dilymont for day expansions. Leaving and returning at our require hours. Jy 26-11.

DR. A. ZAPPONE. Physician and Dentist, Office, No. 61 K street, near the Circle.

Dr. ZAPPONE continues to give instructions to fieldical Students and others in Anatomy, Physicio-ry, Chemistry, Geology, Botany, and variess other prancises of suismoc connected with medicine. Jy 4

#### CONGRESS HALL SARATOGA SPRINGS.

THIS WELL KNOWN HOTEL, WHICH has always received so generous a patronage from the public, is now open for the season. The amping grounds of the hotel adjoin those of Congress Spring.

A fine band of music is attached to the hotel. The table will be supplied, as always, with all the luxuries of the season.

The proprietors spare no effort to maintain and increase the high repute which Congress Hall has so long maintained.

HATHORAE & McMICHAEL, 17 19-1m